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A TREATISE
ON
DISEASES
IN THE
URINARY PASSAGES.

PARTICULARLY DESCRIBING
THE VARIOUS SYMPTOMS

ATTENDING
STRICTURES, OBSTRUCTIONS, GLEETS, SEMINAL
WEAKNESS, FISTULAS, INCONTINENCY OF
URINE, SPASMODIC AFFECTIONS, &c. &c.

AND ON THE
PREVENTION OF THE STONE AND GRAVEL.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,
SOME NEW OBSERVATIONS

ON THE
VENEREAL DISEASE,

WITH REMARKS ON
A METHOD OF CURE
THAT REQUIRES NO RESTRAINT, EITHER WITH
RESPECT TO DIET OR CONFINEMENT,
SUBJECTS THE PATIENT TO NO EXPOSURE, NOR HIS
CONSTITUTION TO THE LEAST DEGREE OF DANGER.

By Mr. DUFOUR,
VILLIER-STREET, YORK-BUILDINGS, STRAND.

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175

ST. AUGUSTINE

THE TOWN OF ST. AUGUSTINE

INCORPORATED IN 1822

BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA

CHAPTER 1

OF THE TOWN OF ST. AUGUSTINE

SECTION 1

OF THE TOWN OF ST. AUGUSTINE

SECTION 2

OF THE TOWN OF ST. AUGUSTINE

SECTION 3

OF THE TOWN OF ST. AUGUSTINE

SECTION 4

TO
C. H. WILKINSON,

GREEK-STREET, SOHO,

MEMBER OF THE CORPORATION OF
SURGEONS, LONDON;

AND OF

THE LONDON MEDICAL SOCIETY:

AS A TESTIMONY OF THAT FRIENDSHIP THAT HAS
HITHERTO SUBSISTED, AND AS A PROFESSIONAL
GENTLEMAN, WHO CAN AUTHENTICATE MANY
OF THESE CASES,

THIS WORK IS INSCRIBED,

WITH GREAT RESPECT,

BY THE AUTHOR.

No. 10, Villier-Street,
Strand.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IT is almost unnecessary to inform the public, that no internal medicines can either remedy or even alleviate any species of obstruction in the urinary canal. —Obstructions originate from local causes, and consequently can only be relieved by such applications as immediately act on the parts affected. —Internal medicines can only act by altering a bad disposition of the constitution; to attempt to take them in these affections, would be endangering the health, without the most distant prospect of the least relief.

Mr. Dufour, now sole preparer of his new-improved Bougies, which, from the result of great experience, he can now recommend as more safe and effectual remedies, in all obstructions and other diseases of the urinary canal, than what hitherto have been offered, has the pleasure of declaring to the world, that, although engaged in an extensive practice, he has never had one case but what has been cured, or at least considerably relieved.

Gentlemen in the country, labouring under any of these afflictions, by particularly stating their case in a letter, post paid, especially stating their age, how they pass their water, what particular pains they feel, and whether the complaint originated from a venereal affection or not; proper and copious directions will be sent to them, with every instruction necessary for their purpose.

Gentlemen in town may consult Mr. Dufour gratis, at any time between ten and three, and from seven till nine. Or any gentlemen preferring a consultation at their own houses, by addressing as above, Mr. Dufour will properly attend them.

Any gentlemen in town may have any quantity of Bougies sent to them, by favouring Mr. Dufour with their address, thro' the medium of a penny-post letter.

Gentlemen particularly affected, and wishing to be under the immediate inspection of Mr. Dufour, may be accommodated with apartments during cure, by giving previous notice.

P R E F A C E.

TO bring forwards to public view a treatise on a subject that has already been so fully investigated, may render necessary some little explanation.

From the various and fanciful ideas that pervade the works of our ancient practitioners, no useful deductions could be made. The symptoms they have described are rarely correct; they are the mere suggestions of a luxuriant imagination; and, according to their own whimsical notions, have recommended as whimsical remedies. Even at that period when the medical world became more enlightened, from the discoveries in the animal œconomy, by the immortal Harvey, and when the prejudices to dissections were in part removed, no regular system prevailed; they seemed to be guided by no certain principles. The remedies they prescribed were often dictated by similitude of formation; thus quinces, being downy and hairy, were made use of for renewing hair; the leaf of the balm wood, forrel and anthora, representing the figure of the heart, were deemed cardiacal; and the plant tragochis, having the offensive rank smell of a goat, was supposed an incentive to lust. Even in more modern times, the same ridiculous notions have existed; within these thirty years, dried foxes lungs have been prescribed in order to cure the diseased

diseased ones of consumptive persons, merely from the idea that the lungs of the fox must be remarkably good, from his great ability in running—when dead the same virtue remained.

With respect to the diseases of the urinary canal, with respect to the interruptions of this important secretion, from the general inattention to them of ancient medical writers, one should be induced to believe that formerly they rarely existed.

When the venereal disease was imported into Europe from Hispaniola, affections of this organ were necessarily increased. Not that all species of obstructions originate from an infection of this kind, as there are many depending on causes that may arise without any impure connexion. That these were in some periods there can be no manner of doubt, particularly in the Eastern countries, where the constitutions of the inhabitants were relaxed by the excessive temperature of their climates, and effeminated by their luxurious manner of living. Many and many must have fallen sacrifices to complaints of this nature; whether from misplaced delicacy they refused to communicate their symptoms; and even when they did, they could derive no relief. How humanity must be shocked at such a reflection! to think of numbers of our fellow-creatures labouring under the agonies of an urinary suppression! to think of the pain they previously suffered, and of the alarming consequences that must necessarily attend, when in those darkened ages no alleviation could be procured!

It appears that no regular practitioner ever paid any particular attention till the time of Daran, surgeon to Louis XIV. with that penetration peculiar to himself, he discovered the real nature of these disorders. He investigated them with the most

most accurate minuteness, and, fortunately for the world, found out a remedy that was attended with such amazing success, as soon to celebrate his name through all the countries of Europe. When I say, found out a remedy, I do not mean to imply that nothing of a similar nature was ever before used; for such there was; but in so rude and imperfect a state, that they cannot be said to derogate from the merit of his discovery, no more than the confused reports which Galilæo heard of a telescope, alone sufficed, from theoretical principles, to enable him to form one.

In France, Daran had opportunities, from his exalted station of life, of seeing infinite numbers of these complaints, of varying his remedies accordingly, till he ultimately brought them to a state of great perfection. In France these complaints are more prevalent than in England. A learned experienced anatomical professor at Paris, a M. Andravi, assured me, that upon the most probable calculation, that one-fourth of mankind, after they had arrived at the period of maturity, died in consequence of affections in the urinary organs.

To France alone the practice of Daran was not confined. All that were afflicted, that were enabled to fly to him for relief, went. His treatment, attended with such undiminished success, merited that confidence the world in general placed in him. Seeing then thousands in every stage, no one like him could have had similar opportunities; and even if they had, few like him would have made that good use of them.

Thus Daran observes, “ La persuasion où j’étois
 “ que ma méthode seroit d’un grand avantage au
 “ public, le grand nombre d’expériences que
 “ j’en avois faites en plusieurs pais de l’Europe,
 “ &

“ & particulièrement à Marseille & à Paris, m’au-
 “ torisoient à donner un livre, où, par le rapport
 “ fidèle des maladies que j’avois traitées, ceux
 “ qui se trouveroient attaqués des même accidens,
 “ reconnussent qu’ils avoient besoin des mêmes
 “ secours.”

It is in this same work Daran has shewn the inefficacy of internal remedies, the danger of caustic and astringent injections, as the obstruction is of a local nature. The word *local* I will explain, as I shall find it hereafter necessary frequently to repeat it; this I attempt for the benefit only of those readers who are not professional; to gentlemen of the faculty, a word in their line so frequently used, such an attempt would be impertinent. When any part of the human body is deranged in its functions, and this depending on some general complaint, the former affection will necessarily exist till the latter is removed. If a person labours under a gangrenous ulcer in his throat, or a pleuritic pain in his side, these are only symptoms of a general disease that at these periods exist. To confine ourselves then to topical applications, merely attending to the parts apparently affected, we should make no progress towards the cure. In the one case we should invigorate the system by means of the most powerful cordials, in order to rouse into action the dormant vital powers; in the other, we must diminish that excess of excitement that has given rise to these inflammatory symptoms. When these are brought to a proper state of equalization, the ulcers in the throat, by the “vis medicatrix naturæ,” or the mediating power of nature, will of themselves heal up; and so also the pain of the side as quickly removed. When in consequence of any general affection, any particular part be-
 comes

comes so disordered in its structure, that even this will remain when the former is removed; this then may be termed a local affection, an affection confined to a particular part, and to which part alone all our remedies ought to be devoted. These, comparatively speaking, rarely occur, to what those do which originate from partial and not general causes.

Thus the passage of the urethra, that canal through which the urine is poured, by the contraction of the bladder, becomes diminished in its capacity, by the action of any stimulating cause, as the application of acrid injections, that irritate the fibres of the urethra, that produce a shrinking, a general contraction, or the morbid derangement produced by the contact of the venereal matter to the lining membrane of this canal. Here the causes are local, are confined to a particular part; and consequently to the parts thus diseased, remedies must be there employed. Yet often, too often does it occur, that medicines are given internally, with a vain hope that by a long continuance these obstructions may be removed, and capacities that are diminished may be restored to their proper size. I cannot persuade myself that any thoughtful practitioner could really entertain any hopes from such method of treatment, for it is well known that there are few medicines which extend their action beyond the stomach. On this viscus, this *Galenic* seat of the soul, their powers are chiefly exerted; and by that wonderful unaccountable principle in the human body, that principle of sympathy, the same actions are diffused through the whole system.

Mercury and some others that are taken up into the constitution, and possess specific powers on

some parts of the animal frame; yet, properly speaking, their effects are general. To explain this it is necessary to observe, that the vessels called arteries terminate to an almost infinite degree of minuteness, when through the ultimate branches, called the exhalents, the purer portion of its fluid contents is deposited, in order to recruit those parts which are wasted by action, or to add to those which are not arrived at their proper growth. The superfluity is removed by another system of vessels, called absorbents. It is on these latter the action of mercury is peculiarly confined. It increases their powers, and consequently enables them to take up or absorb more than their usual quantity. As the absorbents are dispersed all over the body, on every part their influence will be felt; parts would then be removed that were necessary to be retained; and before the desired effect could be produced by such means, the constitution would sink under the violence of such an operation.

Can it then be supposed that a reflecting mind could adopt such a method of treatment? That such is really the case, too often fatal experience has convinced us. And I would not entertain an illiberal surmise, as to suppose such a plan is pursued from mercenary views; I would rather attribute it to that degree of infatuation inherent in some human minds, as obstinately to persevere in a practice they are convinced is wrong, because it was made use of by their predecessors. The liberal, the enlarged soul, ought to be open to conviction; it ought to disdain insipidly following those steps that have been unsuccessfully trodden in before. It ought to open for itself a path, and be subject to no other guide than what his own reasoning faculties would point out.

It

—It is thus I have presumed—I have attentively studied the works of Petit, of Palfyn and Dionis ; with equal care I have perused the observations of Arnaud and la Faye, authors who have denied the existence of ulcerous excrescences in the urethra ; men whose opinions merit attention from the frequent opportunities they had of examining the state of the dead ; or as Palfyn says of Petit, “ qui “ à ouvert une quantite de victimes malheureuses “ du feu de la jennesse.” They say these excrescences, as they are deemed as such, are only swellings of the spongy portions of the urethra ; “ le gonflement variqueux du tissu spongieux de “ l’urethre.” While Paré, Astruc, Col de Villars, le Comte de Garelli, and Antoine Pascal have publicly opened the urethra, which has been found replete with fungous excrescences.

The inexperienced practitioner thus finds himself embarrassed. Men of equal abilities making positive assertions diametrically opposite to each other. Accordingly, as he is prejudiced in his education, that opinion he at first supports, till opportunities have occurred, from his own experience, of forming his own judgment upon it. For myself, I disclaim all party opinion. Whatever may be the sentiments of Petit or Daran, those I will only adopt as I find most consonant to my own experience. That Petit is wrong I am certain ; these fungous excrescences I have felt ; not only have felt, but have actually seen. While, on the contrary, I can equally conceive that Daran has sometimes mistaken these adhesions, formed by the coagulable lymph thrown out by the inflamed sides of the urethra, and thus uniting, for ulcerous excrescences. Devoting all my time to cases of this nature, more than the common share

has fallen to me ; so that I have had opportunities that professional gentlemen, whose pursuits are general, rarely experience.

Happy would it be for many victims, if they would be convinced of the danger of their situation, to apply for relief when there are the least symptoms of obstruction ; for if neglected, from variety of causes, a suppression may rapidly take place ; no urine can be evacuated without the forcible introduction of a machine, or undergoing a dangerous operation. In its incipient state it is easily removed ; when more advanced, the difficulty necessarily increases. Yet, with proper care, danger may always be prevented.

It is for those who are thus unhappily afflicted, these sheets are intended ; to explain to them, in as simple terms as possible, the real nature of their own situations. The language is freed from technical terms ; the symptoms are described in the same regular manner as they appear ; nothing is aimed at but perspicuity ; to inform the uninformed mind : to convince, where conviction is necessary.

For those who are not of the profession, the works of Hunter are too complicated. A stile of language is there affected, which embarrasses even those of the faculty. They are calculated more with a view of establishing a new system, of recommending eccentric remedies, than affording any relief to a suffering reader.

As for the publications of Foot and Brand, they are the effusions of party malevolence. The former wishing to raise some little credit on illiberally attempting to undermine the firmer foundation of a Hunter. It is not generous to think of destroying the well-earned honours of so great a genius.

Foot's

—Foot's attempts are vain ; his efforts are fruitless ; his views are easily seen through. Brand, as a pupil of Hunter, seized this favourable opportunity of stepping forwards himself ; of vindicating the favoured opinions of his favourite teacher ; of manly supporting those doctrines he himself had imbibed. These literary contests are only for the professional reader, to them alone are they any ways interesting.

From these circumstances, I have ventured to bring forwards a treatise, in a plain, easy, and familiar stile ; capable of being understood by every capacity. If my labours should tend to the alleviation of one of my fellow-creatures, I should feel myself amply gratified.

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A N

E S S A Y, &c.

MAN, the most perfect and complicated of all animated beings, is in his various parts so beautifully contrived, in that reciprocal state of connexion and mutual dependence, that one part cannot well be destroyed without another being impaired. What pleasures the inquisitive anatomist derives in investigating the various parts of an animal machine, in unfolding the admirable texture of the interior organs, and in displaying the inimitable mechanism which pervades the whole! Here is such an inexhaustible source of wonders, that to explore them would require the genius of a Hunter, and the pen of a Haller.

The secretory and excretory organs must all perform their proper functions, or else the animal œconomy must necessarily undergo a proportional derangement. Hence the more important and extensive the organ is, the more dangerous and alarming is any impediment to its functionary duties.

When the liver is diseased there is a deficiency in its secreted bile. The intestines wanting their proper peristaltic stimulus, are in a state of torpid inactivity;

inactivity; thus the excrementitious parts are retained, till some other stimuli are made use of as substitutes.

In the urinary organ it is not an excess or a deficiency of secretion, that constitutes the most alarming derangement. When the kidneys pour forth the urine in their usual quantity, the bladder, acting as a reservoir, retains it until it becomes properly distended; then, stimulated by its own repletion, empties itself by the yard thro' the urethral canal.

It is then easy to conceive how great the danger must be, when there is an impediment to the proper emission of this urinary secretion. If by any cause whatever the urine is totally or so far suppressed, as only to pass off in such a slow state of micturition as to bear but a small proportion to the quantity poured into the bladder, this viscus must necessarily become distended to such a degree, that, unless relieved by a very dangerous operation, death must inevitably take place, from the certainty of the bladder being either ruptured or mortified from the too long continued pressure.

It will be necessary to accurately investigate all the different causes that may tend to give rise to so dreadful a termination. It is a duty incumbent on every practitioner to satisfactorily explain to the world that he is fully master of the department he undertakes.

Sauvage and Cullen have demonstrated to the world the great utility of nosological arrangements. They have taught us how to affix each disease to its particular class. They have taught us how to distinguish symptomatic complaints from idiopathic affections. Yet, strange and surprising, of so many authors who have wrote on urinary disorders,

orders, not one has made that division which the nature of the different complaints evidently point out.

When the urine is impeded in its exit, it must be in consequence of the canal being contracted from external compression, or else the cavity obstructed from a too luxuriant growth, from an ulcerative surface, a thickening of the lining membrane from a previous ill-treated inflammation, or calculous matter stopping the passage.

A spasmodic contraction of the membranous portion of the urethra, tumors in the surrounding cellular substance, or any peculiar enlargement of the prostate gland, must necessarily compress the urinary tube, acting as a kind of ligature, producing that affection in the urethra more properly termed a stricture.

Whatever tends to excite an inflammation in the urethra, whether from the action of venereal virus, calculi strongly impacted, or any other irritating cause, the surrounding parts are thickened, the canal becomes contracted, coagulable lymph is thrown forth on the interior surface, in different parts the sides unite, and membranous bands are formed; these sometimes run in a chain-like manner, leaving interstices in a state of perfect soundness.

If the inflammation should not thus terminate, but proceed to ulceration, a too luxuriant growth of flesh takes place, forming those pendulous excrescences commonly termed caruncles. In long neglected cases there are sometimes such numerous carnosities as to totally obstruct the canal between the lacuna magna and the verumontanum. These new-formed substances, or extraneous bodies, accidentally stopping up the urinary canal, are more properly termed obstructions.

SYMPTOMS

SYMPTOMS of an OBSTRUCTION.

The alarming consequences attending an urinary suppression, ought to render us very cautious in attending to the first symptoms, that in its earliest stage such means may be adopted, as to remove all fear of danger. Unfortunately it happens, that an obstruction or stricture in its first appearance is generally neglected; the patient is not induced from pain to communicate to any one his state; and indulges his fancy, that what is thus trivial will spontaneously cease. Thus his flattering imagination leads him on to error, till the disease becomes aggravated, the symptoms more alarming, and his sufferings proportionably more distressing.

A stricture, on its first taking place, produces so little derangement to the flow of urine, that it is rarely regarded. Even a tendency to inflammation and suppuration has occurred, before it has been particularly observed. As the capacity of the canal is necessarily diminished, the volume of urine must likewise be so; if the diminution of the canal is general, there is then only a diminished cylinder of water passed away at the period of an evacuation. While, on the contrary, if the canal is obstructed by some extraneous substance, the urine, passing on each side, will necessarily appear divided at its exit, passing off in forked streams, that must necessarily excite some attention; while in the former case the diminution is gradual, so that the disease may exist without being observed.

At first there is a small discharge of matter, which, if subsequent to a venereal taint, creates in the mind of the patient a suspicion of a gleet; or if he has laboured under no such affection, he then

attributes it to a seminal weakness ; while, in fact, it is only an increase of the lubricating mucus secreted by the lining surface of the urethra, in order to prevent the irritation of the urine ; and this increase gently excited by the stimulus of the obstructing substance, passes off by slow exudation at the end of the passage.

As the disease increases, as the irritation in the canal becomes more violent, the discharge is necessarily in larger quantities, and assumes various hues, according to the state of the action within. If the inflammation should be so violent, that the small blood-vessels within may be occasionally ruptured ; the discharge will necessarily be tinged with the blood, and have a sanguinary appearance. However this more aggravated state most frequently arises from the improper treatment pursued by practitioners in general ; not imagining that an obstruction could be the cause, they attribute it either to some venereal remnant, or to a relaxation of the glandular surface within. In either case astringent injections are recommended ; on these alone rest their sole dependence, and by these the disease is rapidly increased.

Injectiions can only act by changing the action of the part to which it is applied, consequently must necessarily be stimulating ; as in these cases it cannot be supposed that they possess any power of removing obstructions, these they will necessarily increase, by increasing the inflammation.

As the disease increases, it becomes affected by the vicissitudes of weather ; when cold, as in winter, it is more violent ; so also in intermittant fevers, as the ague, it is more painful during the cold fit. Sometimes, when inclination for urining exists,

exists, and from circumstances disappointed, a temporary suppression will often ensue.

Indulging too much in spirituous liquors, or any violent exertion, will produce an aggravation of symptoms. As the interruption to the urine must increase, the bladder must necessarily be frequently distended, and which pressing on the lower part of the belly, about the brim of the pubis, excites considerable pain, pressing downwards also on the perinæum, or towards the seat, there produces uneasy sensations, whilst, from its continued action, inflammation is produced, ulceration takes place. The urine insinuates through the cellular texture, and produces many fistulous openings, through these the urine gradually drains; a constant irritation is kept up, pain in sitting and pain in rising; the stomach, the seat of sympathy, feels oppressed; a sickness prevails, sometimes even to vomiting; the mind is unusually low, affected by the most trivial circumstances; the energy of the soul becomes diminished, a general languor throughout, cold chilly shivers, a loathing to food, an aversion to any active pursuits, whether of mind or body; labouring under a continual pain, and a permanent melancholy indolence.

In the earlier stages, in order to ascertain the nature and situation of the disease, a well-prepared bougie should be carefully and cautiously introduced. Sometimes an interruption is found near the end of the penis (at the *laiuna magna*) at the mouth of the duct, about an inch and a half within; the end of the bougie there entangling, by gentle motion upwards and downwards, it generally can be disengaged, when it arrives at any part where there is any evident stricture. The force applied in its introduction should not be great, as the re-

distance of the strictured portion of the urethra is greater than that of the rest of the canal, and consequently the bougie might penetrate into the spongy part of the urethra, and thus a fresh opening be formed.

Instances of this kind have occurred, where, from imprudent exertions, a bougie has penetrated even into the rectum; from this circumstance, bougies have been long used without any progress in the cure, although the bougie was observed to daily penetrate further; instead of passing in the direction of the canal, it has made for itself this new-formed passage. When the bougie has passed a stricture, by gently attempting to withdraw it, it is observed to stick a little, we may then satisfy ourselves it has entered.

On the METHOD of CURING STRICTURES.

Strictures, when produced from tumors in the cellular substance about the urethra.—To prevent the dangerous effects attending a compression, a bougie of a proper composition ought to be used, in order that the passage may be perfectly pervious. The nature of the compressing tumors ought to be well examined. If they are of a schirrous indolent nature, the exhibition of mercurials will most probably afford relief. If the tumors are of a phlegmonous disposition, and resolution has been in vain attempted, we should then employ the most effectual means for promoting a suppuration.

When the enlargement of the prostate gland is the cause, it is easily ascertained. The symptoms are slow and gradual, with a suppression occasionally. By introducing the finger into the anus, it is soon perceived from its enlarged basis pressing
on

on the rectum: this, as it increases, compresses both the urethra and intestinal canal, and consequently suppresses both the discharge of urine, and the evacuation of excrements. It fortunately is a complaint that but rarely occurs, and generally to those more advanced in years. It is a disorder that can only be palliated: altho' as yet it has never been capable of cure, yet such means ought to be adopted, as will certainly considerably alleviate and render comfortable the remainder of an otherwise torturing existence. If the prostate is irritable, and in a state of inflammation, proper sedatives ought to be made use of: if it should be of an obstinate schirrous hardness, mercurials should then be administered, as being medicines that specifically act on glandulous bodies. These combined with an almost continual use of the bougies, will render comfortable for years a valuable life, that from mismanagement must inevitably soon be lost.

The most common cause of stricture is that spasmodic contraction which suddenly takes place, frequently in those who have the canal in an irritable state, from long continued gleans. Here opiates ought to be administered both by the mouth and by clyster; warm fomentations should be applied to the perinæum, and a bougie should be gently introduced, slowly persevering till it is got into the bladder, and there it should remain till there is a strong propensity to make water.

On the METHOD of CURING OBSTRUCTIONS.

When obstructions are produced from the formation of membranous bands, bougies are the only remedies that can be depended upon. As sometimes these bands run in a chain-like manner, after the first band is passed with a bougie, a proper

per and daily perseverance ought to be made until they are all penetrated. When once an opening is made, the bougies should be gradually increased in size, until the obstructing substances are entirely removed.

In general the most troublesome obstruction is that produced from a venereal ulcer. It is this which gives rise to those troublesome fungous excrescences which produce the most painful suppression. From a long-neglected ulcer in the urethra, these spongy fungi will sometimes so occupy the whole urinary passage, as to leave but a small opening for the passage of the urine. The small contractive force necessary to expel the water, in general so perfectly obstructs this diminished passage, that but rarely a very small quantity can at once be discharged; then the unfortunate patient suffers all the pains attending an over-distended bladder; a continual nifus to make water, yet a perfect inability. The urine acting on the obstructing fungus, inflames the whole canal between the interrupting portion and the bladder; ulcerations ensue, the urine insinuates into the cellular texture of the perinæum and a protruding tumor is felt forming an abscess, which terminates in one or more fistulous openings.

From a long continued acting of the water on this fungous excrescence, a calculous incrustation will sometimes take place, and consequently the obstruction is proportionally increased. In no case whatever is the utility of a bougie more evident than the present; a bougie of that peculiar composition that is the best adapted to the peculiar nature of these complaints, acting by a gentle penetrative power, as well as by a specific supplicative property. It is not the mechanical properties
of

of smoothness, pliability, and strength, that solely suffice to constitute a proper bougie: it ought to possess properties independent of its dilating powers, properties of entirely dissolving those obstructing substances. To the faculty in general I appeal, whether they do not often meet with fungous excrescences on an ulcerative surface, that will not bear the application of simple liniment, yet feel easy and comfortable under such stimulant dressings as tend to counteract the existing morbid action. Is not nature uniform in all her actions? Does she not pursue the same steps in an interior as in an exterior ulcer? Certainly: Nature always exerts herself according to the existing circumstances, and in similar cases she proceeds similarly. Thus in the urethra a mere mechanical bougie would not have those speedy and beneficial effects, as one whose composition is peculiarly adapted to the nature of the complaint. These particulars not having been so well attended to, is the reason why persons cannot bear for a length of time one of the simple formed bougies. Mr. Hunter's most favourable cases have rarely exceeded two hours, whilst many of my patients now pass whole nights with one of my own prepared bougies, and without experiencing the least inconvenience.

A first-used bougie should be very small, but the common ones not having a sufficient degree of firmness to be capable of being formed into a finer size, Mr. Dease, of Dublin, has recommended medicated catgut: in general this catgut, however well prepared, produces an uneasy sensation; on which account I have succeeded in preparing bougies of an equal degree of fineness, and with superior properties.

*On the CURE of GLEETS, SEMINAL WEAKNESS,
INCONTINENCY of URINE, and of the PREVENT-
TION of the STONE and GRAVEL.*

A gleet, or seminal weakness, is a continuation of that discharge which was originally produced from a too violent and frequent exertion, or else by the action of the venereal virus on the lining membrane of the urethra, a discharge divested of any infecting properties. The secreting surface continues it on from an over relaxation; this debilitates and destroys the tone, and becomes a remote cause of spasmodic contractions. Here a well-contrived bougie rouses it into proper action, diminishes the too-abundant secretion, and restores the parts to their pristine vigour.

INCONTINENCY of URINE.

In all the excretory organs there are two powers, viz. an expulsive power, and a retentive power. How disagreeable it would be for excreted matter to pass off continually. Nature has appointed a proper reservoir, endued with the power of retaining it, until from repletion it becomes necessary to be discharged. When the sphincter ani loses its tone, the excrements pass off involuntarily. If then the retentive sphincter round the neck of the bladder loses its contractive power, the urine must gradually pass off in drops. To remedy this atonic state, a proper bougie should be used, such as would gently stimulate the relaxed muscular fibres; this will enable them, by a little perseverance, to perform their proper function.

Of the PREVENTION of the STONE and GRAVEL.

Persons having their water impeded, whether by stricture or obstruction, are necessarily subject to all the calamities attending a too long retention of the urine. The two lamina of muscular fibres surrounding the bladder transversely and longitudinally, constantly exerting themselves to expel the urine, produce a morbid thickness in the substance of the bladder. Notwithstanding this increase, it becomes less firm, and sometimes gives so much way, as to form a sacculus, or pouch. Here the urine enters, and not passing off upon any contraction, by stagnating deposits a calcareous matter, which gradually forms into a considerable stone. If upon the least appearance of any impediment to the flow of water a proper bougie had been used, the canal would have been sufficiently dilated, and this distressful train of symptoms would have been prevented.

Independent of the great and good effects of bougies, in curing strictures and obstructions, in remedying gleans, feminal weakness, and incontinency of urine, they are likewise superiorly useful in discovering the nature of complaints that could not well be otherwise ascertained. If, upon any complaint, a bougie is introduced, and only a very small quantity of urine comes away with it, it shews that the bladder is in a diseased state; whilst, on the contrary, if the urine flows in a proper stream, the disease must be either a stricture or obstruction.

The dangerous consequences attending suppressions of urine ought to induce every person, labouring under the slightest obstruction, or the gentlest stricture, to have immediate recourse to re-

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medies,

medies, easy in their application, and certain in their good effects. From a thousand accidental causes an apparently trivial obstruction may suddenly become an alarming suppression; whilst, on the contrary, when a bougie can be worn no dangerous consequences can possibly ensue.


It unfortunately happens, from motives of misplaced delicacy, that patients, labouring under urinary obstructions, are averse to having their cases openly published. I have it in my power to refer gentlemen to persons of the greatest respectability, who can testify the great success that my new-improved bougies have hitherto met with. One gentleman in the Hay-market, lately under my care, overflowing with gratitude for the great relief he has at present experienced, has generously permitted me to publish every particular respecting his singular case.

CASE I.

Mr. Waters, of the George Inn, Hay-market, when sixteen years of age, contracted a complaint, which he endeavoured to cure himself; finding his attempts ineffectual, he applied to Mr. Walford, a surgeon, near Bow-lane, Cheapside. From this period he perceived a little difficulty in making water; and labouring under a chordee, a sudden hæmorrhage took place, from the rupturing of a vessel on the interior surface of the urethra. After this time the obstruction gradually increased.—Being persuaded by some people that the slowness in urining was owing to some gravelly symptoms, he had recourse to a great variety of diuretic medicines. The complaint gradually increased; and about seven years after the first application to Mr. Walford,

Walford, he perceived his water for some time totally obstructed: this suppression continued on him for six hours. He had no particular return for two or three years, then being with the Northamptonshire militia, encamped at Chatham, was suddenly attacked again, and with very great difficulty the water was drawn off by a catheter. From this time he always found it very troublesome to make water; this difficulty continually increased for six or seven years; when one evening indulging himself too freely with some punch, he was severely attacked with so violent a suppression, that for forty-eight hours he could not pass any water, notwithstanding the repeated attempts of Mr. Cruikshanks and other eminent practitioners. Mr. C. declared, that, during the whole course of his practice, he never met with so obstinate an obstruction. The catheter had been introduced with such extreme violence, that a considerable hæmorrhage ensued, and such inflammation was excited as to enlarge the scrotum to about twenty inches in circumference. The perinæum was in that tumid state as actually to ulcerate. By the use of the warm bath he at last procured an evacuation. He had continually a copious white discharge from the urethra, and, when making water, was always under the necessity of being supported, either by seating himself in a chair, or, if accidentally in the street, leaning against a wall, and only capable of making water in very small quantities. The bladder, constantly distended, produced an uneasy sensation round the brim of the pubis, extending to the loins. These complaints gradually increased till the water passed off involuntarily drop by drop. As yet no effectual means were made use of, till the 4th of March, 1793, he applied to me, at which

time he was always in violent pain when making water. I introduced a bougie, which passed thro' one obstruction without producing much pain: this was situated near the lacuna magna. On continuing to introduce a bougie, I perceived a second obstruction, situated near the membranous portion of the urethra: at first I could not penetrate this obstruction. By introducing two a day, on the 7th of March, I accomplished an opening through the second obstruction into the bladder. After this Mr. Waters passed off his water with great freedom, and found himself in a very comfortable state. On the 10th, upon a too violent mental exertion, he perceived a painful contraction of the urethra round the bougie, which then had been retained about two hours. This brought on a general irritation of his body, the urinal canal could no longer bear the stimulus of the mildest bougie, and the water was passed in excruciating agonies, particularly at its termination. In this state it would have been imprudent to persevere in introducing the bougies. By the use of anodyne clysters and anodynes internally, by the 16th I so far removed the great sensibility prevailing in the system, that I succeeded in introducing another bougie. These have been daily repeated without occasioning the least uneasiness. He is now perfectly free from pain, and passes his water with the greatest freedom. On the 18th a calculus came away, that seemed to have been formed in a depression behind the obstruction.

 By proper attendance for the course of two months, he was perfectly cured; and now more than twelve months have elapsed, and he has experienced no inconvenience.

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CASE II.

W. J——n, Esq. of Wigmore-street, from the imprudent use of strong astringent injections, in order to cure a fresh contracted venereal complaint, produced an obstruction, which increased upon him for two or three years. He had recourse to bougies, which he used himself for a considerable length of time, without experiencing the least relief. He thought the bougies passed easily the full length of the urethra. He thus continued lingering, his water only passing off by one or two small streams. About two months ago he applied to me; I introduced a proper sized bougie, and I soon perceived a considerable obstruction near the neck of the bladder. In the course of three or four days I passed a bougie, which I gradually increased in size, that he now experiences no obstructions nor inconvenience in passing his water.

This case shews the great necessity there is in being well assured that the bougie has entered the bladder. This gentleman might have eternally tormented himself with using bougies, if I had not perceived that the obstruction was so high situated.

CASE III.

Mr. J——s, of Hanover-street, a gentleman far advanced in years, about two years ago complained of an uneasy sensation about the perinæum, particularly on sitting down. His apothecary regarding it as a chronic inflammation of the fascia covering the surrounding muscles, recommended embrocations of every kind. Leeches and blisters were

were applied. The gentleman's complaint was considerably aggravated. He now found a difficulty in making his water, and occasionally an obstinate costiveness, which increased so that he was under continual apprehensions of a total suppression. About six weeks since he applied to me; upon accurately examining his different symptoms, I made no doubt but that they originated from a diseased prostate. I found a considerable resistance to the introduction of a small bougie. I ordered some fomentations to the perinæum and emollient clysters: continuing these a few days, and gradually increasing the size of the bougies, he found himself much easier. By persevering in the use of bougies, he finds the canal as much dilated as usual. He takes gentle purgatives. By pursuing these means he finds very little trouble in, otherwise, a dangerous, incurable disorder.

CASE IV.

Lieutenant M——t, of the Guards, in consequence of an ill-managed clap, for eighteen months was afflicted with a disagreeable gleet, and sometimes he perceived a little impediment to his flow of water. He went through the whole routine of the materia medica to no purpose. Astringent vitriolic injections, bark, cold bathing, &c. did not even afford him a temporary relief. He lately applied to me, and I introduced one of my medicated bougies, and perceived a little stricture near the curvature of the penis. For the first two or three days the discharge increased, but gradually changed in appearance from a thin watery discoloured fluid to that of a natural exudation, which lubricates the lining membrane of the urethra.

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This excess gradually diminished, and in the course of three weeks he found himself perfectly well.

CASE V.

A. L. a merchant at Liverpool, in consequence of a violent fever, laboured under an incontinency of urine, so that at last it constantly came away in an involuntary state. Blisters had been applied to the perinæum, and cantharides given internally without any good effect. He at last wrote to me, and I sent some of my bougies, with proper directions how to use them. For the first fortnight he did not experience much relief, but by persevering about six weeks, he found he could sensibly retain his urine; and since he has informed me, that he has the happiness of being well.

CASE VI.

A gentleman accidentally informed me, that he laboured under the stone, and complained of violent pains round the loins, and particularly when making water, which would sometimes suddenly stop; indeed he had every symptom that characterizes the existence of a stone. Some persons advised him to have recourse to some advertised solvents. I advised him to be cautious in the use of these caustic alkaline drops, and to be previously certain that such a disease actually existed, as in some cases polypous tumors in the bladder have actually been mistaken for calculous bodies, and the operation performed. He consented for a long bougie to be introduced, in order that the nature of the complaint might be ascertained; and I was much surprized to find an obstruction from a kind
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of pendulous fungus about the neck of the bladder, which appeared to me might fortunately be the cause of all his symptoms. I persuaded him to give them a trial, and in the course of a week or two he found no further obstructions to his water. All the symptoms of an existing stone gradually disappeared, and the gentleman was very thankful that his constitution had been saved from the violent effects of caustic solvents.

CASE VII.

I have now a gentleman under my care who has long been troubled with the gravel. I occasionally pass him a bougie, which not only dilates the passage, but, acting as a gentle stimulus on the bladder, produces a more powerful contraction, and consequently a more copious evacuation of urine. Thus, the velocity being increased, what gravelly matter exists in the bladder is easier passed off, and consequently any stagnation of the urine, which would give rise to its formation, is prevented.

CASE VIII.

George But—r, Esq. of Windsor, had for many years laboured under an obstinate obstruction, that, upon the least indulgence in any company, the parts were immediately rendered so irritable, that he was in excruciating agonies when he passed his water: even at other times, when living very abstemiously, he always experienced a painful difficulty. He was in continual terrors, and his existence was miserable to him. He consulted various professional people, some of whom recommended injections, others internal medicines, but

but all to no effect. His constitution became so reduced, from so constant and lingering an irritation, that some of his friends, as a last resource, urged him to make use of bougies, to which he consented, and purchased some of the common sort, and, after suffering violent pains, he at last succeeded in passing one; but it was succeeding to suffer more pain, for he had the resolution of bearing half an hour the agonizing stimulus of these ill-formed, irritating bougies. Again his friends persuaded him to try another day: he submitted. The effects of the second produced an extensive inflammation throughout the whole urinal canal. He was now incapable of moving. At this period he applied to me. His system was too violently agitated to bear the trial of one of my bougies. I ordered him some cooling emollient clysters, fomentations externally, and proper salines internally. On the second day I attempted one of my bougies, and succeeded in passing through the obstruction, which was situated in the neck of the bladder. He experienced some little degree of pain in consequence of the general foreness produced by the other bougies, but was much surprised at the little irritation it caused. He retained it about half an hour, at which time, having a desire to make water, his urine flowed pretty freely after the bougie was withdrawn. The next day he was hardly sensible to its introduction, and bore it two hours: he afterwards with ease retained two a day. Regularly persevering for five or six weeks, he finds himself almost free from an oppressive complaint, which he thought would not have terminated but with his existence.

CASE IX.

Mr. W——d, near Exeter Exchange, from neglecting a slight obstruction in the urethra, an inflammation was produced from the continual action of the urine, and an abscess formed, which terminated in two small fistulous openings in the perinæum. In this state he remained many months, not only being in pain, but also a small watery discharge constantly passing from him, so that he was always in a very uncomfortable state. He had in vain made use of a variety of applications; at length, from the recommendation of a professional gentleman, he made use of bougies. These he continued for a length of time, experiencing always considerable pain on every introduction, without finding the least relief. He applied to me Oct. 29, 1793. After particularly examining his situation, the nature of the obstruction, and the direction of the fistulous openings, I was positive bougies would cure him. From the ill success he had previously experienced, he was terrified at the idea of a repetition. With much persuasion he at last submitted, and I introduced one beyond the obstruction, which he found much easier than those he had used. He was ordered to make use of one twice a day, and to apply a little simple liniment to the fistulous openings. In about five weeks the obstruction was removed, the openings were closed, and the urine flowed without any inconvenience through its natural channel.

† This case not only shews the utility of bougies in curing this species of fistulæ, but is likewise a remarkable example of the necessity of having such bougies

gies as are properly adapted to the nature of the case. The gentleman had, without any good effect, long suffered the pain attending the bougies he at first used, which being composed of ingredients ill-calculated for such a purpose, they irritated those tender parts, and increased that inflammation which was the cause of the abscess forming: while these of mine soothe the pain as they gently remove the obstruction; the inflammation disperses; the fistulæ, no longer kept open by the urine passing through, spontaneously heal; and thus every inconvenience is happily removed.

CASE X.

Mr. N——, a butcher, in Newport Market, sent for me in consequence of a sudden obstruction to his urine, so that he could not void a drop, attended with a violent pain round the lower part of his belly, extending round the ridge of the pelvis. Upon enquiry I found that he had had for a length of time a gleet upon him, and he thought sometimes he experienced some interruption to his urine. That evening he had exposed himself to being wet, and was thus violently attacked. I ordered him to be put into warm water; opiates were given internally and by clyster. I afterwards attempted to pass a bougie, but so powerful was the contraction, that I was under the necessity of making use of a small one, and gradually persevering for near an hour before it could be introduced, at last I succeeded. After being retained for some time, on gently withdrawing it he passed off some water, which afforded him considerable relief. Afterwards I passed one of a larger size, gave him a composing draught, and left him, desiring him,

when he had a strong inclination to make water, to withdraw it. In about three hours after he did, and had a very copious evacuation. I then requested him to use one bougie about twice a day for a few days, in order to prevent a relapse. In about a week he not only found himself perfectly free from any obstruction, but also entirely cured of the gleet he had had many months.

¶ This case shews, that when a gleet is continued long, such an irritability is produced in the passage, as to subject the patient, on the slightest derangement, to being attacked with a dangerous and painful obstruction.—By means of bougies these alarming appearances were not only happily removed, but the gleet itself expeditiously cured.

These cases I have selected as being different from each other, might on that account prove interesting. To specify the particulars of every one that has occurred to me, would not only be making a number of unnecessary repetitions, but would also swell the pamphlet into a cumbersome volume. In cures of this kind there are but few persons who will permit even the initials of their names being published: One person, who has lately experienced an unexpected relief in a tedious lingering complaint, is so satisfied with his present situation, that out of respect to me he has not only permitted his name to be fully advertised, but has also testified its veracity before the first magistrate of the metropolis.

AFFIDAVIT.

AFFIDAVIT.

" I, JACOB POHLMAN, aged 68 years, make
 " oath, that I have for the space of 18 years laboured
 " under a violent obstruction in the urinary passage,
 " attended for the last two years with an inconti-
 " nency of urine, both which have been happily
 " removed in less than five weeks by the use of
 " Mr. Dufour's improved medical bougies.

" JACOB POHLMAN.

" No. 2, Canterbury Court, Black Friars."

Sworn before me at the Mansion House,
JAMES SANDERSON, Mayor.

PREFACE

P R E F A C E

TO THE ESSAY ON

Daran's Antivenereal Vegetable Balsam.

THE great reputation Daran justly acquired by his assiduous attention to diseases of the urinary organs, and his superior and more rational mode of treatment, has rendered it surprising that his method has not been more generally adopted.

That enlightened genius, that ornament to his profession, the late John Hunter, knew his principles, liked them, and adopted them. And it is well known that he was a man who would tread in no footsteps, who would implicitly follow no doctrine, but what he was convinced in his own mind was right. He was, as the celebrated *Lavater* justly said of him, a man who thought for himself alone. He has shewn that the usual method of
cure

cure by purgatives, injections, and mercurial pills, often proves ineffectual; and some instances he has recorded, where, by these means, the disease has been apparently removed, and in two or three months, after the infection has been communicated to the wife.

Upon such treatment what dependence can be placed? However the discharge may apparently cease, or the more painful symptoms in part alleviated, how uncertain it is that the infection is perfectly destroyed; and the idea of any portion of the disease still existing, to most minds, is peculiarly distressing.

As Mr. Hunter observes, what effect can purgatives have? They act only by stimulating the intestines; and can a stimulus here applied remove that existing in the urinary canal? Such an idea is absurd. When inflammatory symptoms are violent, by lessening the momentum of the blood, so far they may be useful; but they can in no ways tend to correct the disease. Yet they are generally administered when no painful inflammation exists.

Still more absurd, still more dangerous, is the idea of pouring mercury into the constitution, by giving it internally, or through the medium of unguentous frictions. For it is a well known fact,
that

that a body charged with mercury, even to a degree of salivation, is equally susceptible of a venereal infection; and surely what cannot prevent, cannot cure. Hence then it remains, that injections are the only remedies.

Already it has been observed, that when the discharge has been suppressed by such astringent applications, the disease, as it were, has only been temporarily locked up, and, upon the least excitement, has again appeared. Thus to be insecure, is more oppressive to the mind than the actual complaint itself.

Independent of this, the internal surface of the canal, in a gonorrhœa, is generally irregular and contracted, and consequently the flow of urine necessarily diminished; and frequently the internal glands of the urethra are so far enlarged, that they may be easily felt on the under side of the penis; and when the inflammation is violent, suppuration will often take place, and consequently form an ulcer. From such methods it is that obstructions often originate, either from these ulcerative surfaces, fungous excrescences arising, or, in the course of a violent inflammation, the opposite sides, each throwing forth coagulable lymph, which uniting, form membranous bands.

Internal

Internal injections, as Mr. Hunter has observed, are of short duration. What effect can watery liquids have? They cannot remove any membranous bands; they cannot destroy fungous excrescences, or heal ulcerative surfaces; and for removing the disease, he has already shewn their vainless power. The only rational mode of cure, is to destroy the disposition, the specific mode of action in the solids of the parts. This alone will change the poisonous quality of the matter, and by this alone will it be ultimately destroyed.

From repeated experience, satisfied in his own mind, such are the effects of Daran's remedies. They safely and gently remove the complaint, and certainly prevent the dreadful consequences of obstructions and strictures. To recommend them in every stage of the disease, would be resembling that empirical rashness that stigmatises the shameful advertisers of the present day. He has a conscience to wound, and a character to lose, which the illiterate venders of *pills* and *drops*, he is certain, must be destitute of. It is then only in the earlier stages, where the disease is confined within the canal, that these remedies can be properly used. When the disease becomes more complicated by chancres, buboes, or any other affection, some other modes must be adopted. These must be

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regulated

regulated by the nature of the constitution, and of the prevailing complaint.

As such diseases have been a principal part of his study, he flatters himself, that he can soon alleviate the complaints of those who would confide in him. It is his aversion to ruffle the system with that baneful mineral, mercury. For mercury has ruined more constitutions than ever the disease has itself.

Those who from delicacy, or residence in the country, do not wish to be known, by stating their case exactly, may be assured of the strictest attention. And those who are under his immediate care, may depend on the most liberal treatment, and the most inviolable secrecy.

AN ESSAY

ON

D A R A N ' s

Antivenereal Vegetable Balsam.

WHEN regular practitioners, in the course of an extensive and regular practice, discover the beneficial effects of certain remedies, the charge of Empiricism ought not to prevent a public declaration of their superior utility. When such celebrated literary characters as Dr. James has brought forwards his Antimonial Powders, and the equally eminent Dr. Leake his Lisbon Extract, sufficiently authorise every professional person to usher into the world any preparation, whose valuable properties have been previously evinced.—It is a duty incumbent on all to despise every malevolent imputation, when the superiority of such compositions has successfully undergone the test of frequent trials.

Thus the great Daran, the celebrated surgeon of Louis XV. shewed himself superior to such vulgar prejudices,

prejudices, and advertised to the world those remedies which in the course of his extensive practice he had found to produce the best effects. Well known in every country for his judicious manner of treating all affections of the urinary organs, he soon perceived, that most of the strictures and obstructions originated from venereal disorders improperly managed. This induced him to adopt some mode that would effectually cure this complaint, without endangering the constitution, or exposing the patient to these more disagreeable consequences.

Investigating this disease with his usual sagacity, he has been enabled to point out those remedies which have a specific power in removing these complaints. From the peculiar manner of their acting, neither strictures, obstructions, interruption to the urinary evacuation, or seminal weaknesses can ensue: not only easy and safe in their application, but require no peculiar restraint in living; so that any person may securely and expeditiously relieve himself, without being under the necessity of exposing his situation to his family.

It is an insult to common sense, to pretend that any one remedy possesses such general powers as to be capable of curing contradictory disorders.—Whatever is the disease, whatever disposition of body, whether of a delicate tender fibre, or of a strong robust habit, the same medicines, the same quantities, are indiscriminately ordered.—Numerous instances could we record of many youths who have fallen victims to this shameful practice.—When fatal effects do not ensue, yet these advertised compositions so violently derange the constitution, as to give rise to the production of numerous other diseases.

A few days after an infectious connexion, rather a pleasing degree of sensation is felt about the end of the penis, with an agreeable titillation a little way within; the orifice of the urinary passage grows red and hot, and appears more dilated; in making water there is a sense of heat, but no pain. As the disease spreads, the inflammation increases; a tension and rigidity are perceived in the penis, with the discharge of a discoloured fluid. Afterwards these symptoms increase, the urine gives great torment, the erections become frequent and painful, the discharge thin, watery and corroding; sometimes tinged with bloody streaks, and at other times of an offensive yellow colour.

This is the usual progress of a virulent gonorrhœa, or clap.—In its incipient state the action of the venereal virus is generally confined within three or four inches of the end of the penis, more particularly affecting a small duct, *lacuna magna*, in the passage, about an inch and a half within. As the inflammation increases, the lining membrane of the urethra loses that defence of the lubricating mucus, which in a state of health is secreted in order to obviate the irritation of the urine. The water in passing stimulates these tender parts, producing the sensation of intolerable heat; the bladder participating of this pain, irregularly contracts, and pours forth its contents at frequent intervals, and in small quantities. The passage thus deranged, throws forth a fluid possessing similar infectious properties. If the inflammation increases, the prostate and feminal tubes become violently affected, and rigidly contracted; hence not only the urine would be hereafter interrupted in its exit, but likewise for the future the feminal fluid would be prevented of that energetic
emission

emission so necessary for the purposes of impregnation. This we may conceive when we recollect that the seminal orifices open in the urethra in that oblique manner as to correspond with the curve of the erected penis : thus upon the moment of an emission, the containing vessel violently contracts, and throws the fluid forward in the corresponding passage. If from any disease this obliquity is destroyed, the contracting force is rendered ineffectual by the fluid passing in a wrong direction.

In these cases purgatives are generally ordered to remove the inflammation, and astringent injections to repel the discharge. If we candidly investigate the various effects produced by medicines of this description, we shall find that they often lay the foundations of painful and permanent diseases. The discharge is suddenly repelled before the disease is properly corrected ; the infection thus not being destroyed, in a short time returns with redoubled violence, or else lies apparently dormant, gradually contaminates the constitution, and produces a confirmed lues. From their peculiar action they produce a rigid fullness in the orifices of the different glandular ducts within ; these protrude in their edges, the adjacent parts participate in this hardness, the canal becomes diminished in its diameter ; the urine, interrupted in its exit, acts upon these obstructing portions, and produces inflammation around them : these still increasing, form membranous bands from the inflamed surface, throwing forth coagulable lymph, and in that state uniting from side to side. Hence this important evacuation becomes dangerously impeded, the whole passage acquires such an irritability, that upon a trivial cause a most alarming suppression may ensue. Independent of these circumstances, which

which so frequently occur, these stimulant astringent injections, being only retained for a moment of time, to be capable of correcting a disease by so short a duration, must act too violently upon the tender surface of the urethra. An extreme degree of relaxation often ensues, producing that continual discharge commonly termed a Gleet. The seminal organs sympathise with this degree of debility, the generative powers become so far diminished, as almost to induce an actual state of impotency.

This remedy of the celebrated Daran is free from these inconveniences. It requires no restraint in living, nor is its application perceptible to any other person; acting easily and gradually, it never fails destroying the venereal action. Far from suppressing the discharge by any astringent quality, it induces the parts to throw it forth at first in greater quantities, and then to gradually diminish, till every contaminating particle is perfectly removed. By acting gently it produces that proper degree of relaxation in the inflamed parts, as to entirely prevent adhesions or obstructions taking place; and if from the previous imprudent use of injections obstructions are already formed, by having recourse to these remedies they will be perfectly removed. Independent of these advantages, it produces less pain, possessing no mercury, does not endanger the constitution; and being free from every pernicious ingredient, mildly, safely, and expeditiously removes every symptom.

It is unnecessary to say, that the earlier it is used, the more expeditious the cure will be. Very recent complaints may be safely removed in two or three days, and even the more virulent in seven or eight. In fact, every gentleman who occasionally exposes himself

himself to the possibility of contracting such a complaint, should for his own security never be without it, as it is a preparation that any gentleman may at any period, without the least assistance, privately cure himself, free from danger to his constitution, or exposure to his family.

To travellers and seafaring gentlemen, as well as those who reside in the East and West Indies; this remedy cannot be too much recommended. By its means Daran has protected the constitutions of many from the ravages of this disease.

Each packet contains amply sufficient for the most virulent cases, with copious directions for its use in every stage of the disease, Price 13s. 6d. stamp included.—A handsome allowance made to those who take a quantity for exportation.

To be had Wholesale of Mr. DUFOUR, No. 10, Villier's-street, Strand; Messrs. ALLEN and WEST, No. 13, Paternoster-Row; Mr. TUTT, (Medicine Warehouse) Royal Exchange; Messrs. BILLINGE and Co. Castle-street, Liverpool; Mr. HODSON, Cambridge; and Messrs. YARINGDON and BACON, Norwich.

THE END.

E R R A T A.

Page v. Line 22.	for tragochis,	read tragorchis.
—vi.— 34.	— Louis XIV.	— Louis XV.
—x.— 6.	— exhalents,	— exhalants.
—xi.— 10.	— jenneffe,	— jeunesse.
—19.— 30.	— laiuna,	— lacuna.

W. Dufour
Remov'd to No. 19 Friar St. Soho

